COMMERCE CHIEFS LOOK SOUTHWARD

OFFICIALS OF DEPARTMENT NOW TURN THEIR ATTENTION TO LATIN-AMERICA.

SEE TRADE CHANCES THERE

Promotion Work in Central and South America in Behalf of Our Exporters Is Being Expanded—Commissioners at Strategic Points.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington.—With exports to Europe declining as industries of the war-stricken countries get back on their feet, Department of Commerce officials are impressed with the opportunity of American business men to increase their trade with Latin-America.

Increased money available for the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Department of Commerce on July 1 has given an opportunity for expanding the promotion work on behalf of American exporters, which is being done in Central and South America.

Exactly twice as much money is to be available for the fiscal year just commenced for promoting commerce with South and Central America as the bureau had for this purpose in the fiscal year 1919-20. The new appropriation for this one purpose is $200,000. Secretary of Commerce Hoover recommended to the budget bureau an appropriation of $250,000 for this purpose, but the budget director cut the sum to $200,000, which met with the approval of congress. This amount, besides being twice as great as the sum available in 1919-20, represents an increase of $29,350 over the appropriation for promoting commerce with South and Central America the last fiscal year.

Men at Strategic Points.

When arrangements are completed in the expanded work in Latin-America, the bureau of foreign commerce will have men stationed at ten or a dozen strategic points. It has been planned to open a new office at Bogota, Colombia. Carlton Jackson has been assigned as trade commissioner to take charge of the work at that point. Mr. Jackson also will advise the bureau as to feasibility of opening an office in Venezuela.

Trade Commissioner P. L. Bell is being sent to make a special survey of markets for American goods in Porto Rico. Greater opportunities for American business men are to be found in Porto Rico, officials of the bureau believe, than is generally supposed.

From Porto Rico Mr. Bell will go to various Central American points. A new office is to be opened at Pernambuco, Brazil. This office will be under the general direction of the commercial attache at Rio de Janeiro. Another new point to be reached by agents of the Department of Commerce is Montevideo, Uruguay, where a man from the Buenos Aires office will be sent at frequent intervals.

Seven regular officers have been maintained in Central and South America the last year. Commercial attaches are stationed at Havana, Cuba; Mexico City, Mexico; Santiago, Chile; Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Trade commissioners are stationed in Peru and Colombia. These existing offices are to be strengthened by the addition of minor employees.

Europeans Active.

The commercial attaches and trade commissioners now in Latin-America are making reports of activity displayed by European competitors of the United States. In spite of this activity, Doctor Klein, in analyzing the latest figures on exports and imports, points out that there is adequate and convincing evidence of the steady improvement of inter-American trade in both directions. Exports from the United States to Latin-America were $56,624,659 for the month of May, as against $41,539,571 for May, 1922, or an increase of 36 per cent. Exports for the 11 months ending in May totaled $540,560,947, as compared with $453,137,039 for the corresponding period of the previous year, or an increase of 19 per cent.

There is a general improvement in trade prospects for American business men in Latin-America, Doctor Klein points out, because of the more favorable export market for Latin-American raw materials and better prices obtained. Prices have been more favorable for sugar, hides, wool and other products of Central and South America than previously, and greater buying power in Argentina and Chile is made possible by larger shipments of linseed from the former country and nitrates from the latter.

The more favorable market for Latin-American raw materials is shown by the record of imports into the United States, which amounted in May to $116,509,336, as compared with $74,461,297 in May, 1922, or an increase of 56 per cent. For the 11 months ending in May, imports into the United States from Latin-America amounted to $934,822,910, as against $592,171,913 in the corresponding period of the previous year, or a gain of 57 per cent.

To Explore Colorado River Canyon.

Col. C. H. Birdseye, chief topographical engineer of the United States geological survey, a veteran of the World war, is about to undertake a thrilling feat in the interest of science. With ten companions he will shoot down 300 miles of the wildest and most treacherous water in the world, filled with deep rapids and rushing whirlpools, in specially constructed boats.

The occasion will be the completion of the survey of the Colorado river in northern Arizona. This work has been in progress since 1909, but the most dangerous feat has been left for the last.

Colonel Birdseye has selected for his party some of the most expert boatmen in the West—men accustomed to shooting rapids and handling canoes in wild water. Besides, he will be accompanied by mapmakers and geologists, who will chart the slope and depth of the river and select dam sites with a view to possible future commercialization of this great stream.

Most Dangerous Feat.

The feat is considered one of the most dangerous ever undertaken by a government service in peace time and every precaution has been taken for safety. Boats have been constructed almost completely of separate air chambers, with a small cockpit in the center in which the mapmaker and his boatmen can sit. Each man will wear a life belt at all times and besides will carry 300 feet of rope, by use of which he may be able to reach shore in case of accident. These boats can capsize, and probably will, but cannot sink. The danger to the occupants is that in the rough water their hold on the boat may be broken or they may be dashed among rocks. If overturned in the water the boats would turn over and over.

The river flows at this stretch through deep and narrow canyons. At many places the explorers will be unable to see even a few feet ahead and only the sound of rapids will warn them that there is danger ahead. Even then they will be unable to tell whether they are to run into dangerous rocks.

Six times in the past fifty years white men have been through sections of this canyon, but have gathered little data which can be used by geologists and mapmakers.

The maps available now cover about 1,200 miles of the Colorado and Green rivers, with some of the chief tributaries, but these all deal with the quieter sections before the river enters its great canyons, which are considered some of the grandest in the United States.

Will Require Month.

Colonel Birdseye and his party expect to spend about a month at the work. Most of the experts have been selected from Western stations of the geological survey, as they already are familiar with the type of rock and soil formations apt to be encountered and have had some experience in river surveying under difficulties.

The possibilities of the Colorado river as a source of power were before the public eye recently in connection with Secretary Hoover's successful efforts to bring about co-operation among the states through which it flows and the present survey will make clear just what can be accomplished.

But there is no alternative to the danger and thrills certain to be encountered.

In the party is one other Washington man, R. W. Burchard, topographical engineer.

Greenland Statistics.

Greenland's population, according to an official census completed by the Danish government on October 1, 1921, the results of which have just been made known, consisted of 274 Europeans, practically all Danes, and 14,081 natives. The natives number 6,729 men and 7,352 women. The area of Greenland is estimated at 2,170,000 square kilometers, of which 88,000 square kilometers are free of glaciers. The inhabitants live along the coast and on the adjacent islands that are not covered by glaciers. Commerce and the development of natural resources of the country are carried on as monopolies under the Danish government and administered by a bureau under the ministry of home affairs. During the calendar year of 1921 exports amounted in value to $620,000; the chief items were fish, furs, whale oil, graphite and cryolite ore.

Developing Mexico.

Modernizing Mexico, the government has decided to spend about $20,000,000 on a huge irrigation scheme. A report from a reliable source in Mexico City is to the effect that the government has concluded arrangements for the construction of a vast irrigation project in the Yaqui river valley section of the state of Sonora. Work on the project will involve the expenditure of about $20,000,000 and the employment of more than 70,000 laborers. More than 1,500,000 acres will be watered by the network of canals to be constructed, and it is expected that within this zone more wheat will be grown than in all the rest of Mexico. The contract also calls for the building of a railroad. The awarding of this concession, it is explained, is in line with the policy of the Obregon government to develop agriculture in Mexico along modern lines.

Beadle Fans.

The beadle fan is an English invention, in which the revolving blades are made with curved surfaces of a peculiar form, which impel the air in a direction parallel to the axis of the fan. It is said that virtually the whole power is utilized in making the air "travel," and very little in simply churning it up. It is believed that the invention finds practical application in the propellers of ships and airplanes.—New York Herald.

SOLDIERS SLAY CHINESE BANDITS

Twelve Hundred Trapped in Their Barracks and Shot Down Like Rats.

REFUSED TO OBEY OFFICERS

Spreading Spirit of Insubordination Compelled Act, According to Authorities—Were Being Trained for Regular Service.

Peking, Aug. 8.—Twelve hundred former brigands who were being trained for service in Gen. Chang Tso-lin's Manchurian army, were slaughtered at Tsitsihar, Holungkiang province, Manchuria, on August 3, according to reports reaching Peking. Seven hundred and fifty of the ex-bandits were trapped in their own barracks by regular troops of Chang Tsolin's army and slaughtered by cannon fire. Four hundred others who escaped were recaptured and publicly executed.

Refused to Obey Orders.

The wholesale slaughter is laid to the alleged insolence of the former brigands toward military instructors and their refusal to obey orders. On the afternoon of August 3 fifty of them were called into the tuchun's office and reprimanded, when they are said to have laughed at him. He ordered their arrest and execution as an example to the others.

Orders Barracks Surrounded.

Later, when the tuchun went to the barracks occupied by the ex-brigands and addressed them, urging obedience to military orders, several shots were fired at him. Escaping, he ordered regular troops to surround and attack the barracks with heavy cannon. In the interim 400 of the former bandits escaped. The remaining 750 were killed in fighting which lasted from seven o'clock in the evening until midnight.

The remaining 400 pere apprehended the following morning and, according to latest reports, were executed that afternoon.

Constant Fall of Franc Alarms French Statesmen

Paris, Aug. 8.—The slow but sure fall of the franc, despite all the efforts made to keep it stationary, has induced unexpected activity in the French foreign office on the reparations problem.

Premier Poincare returned to Paris from the country and went immediately into conference with advisers on reparations. An invitation was sent to Brussels for Premier Theunis and Foreign Minister Jasper to come to Paris to discuss the situation, while M. Jonnart, French ambassador to the holy see, returned from Rome to present the pope's ideas for a solution.

A solution which might satisfy England and at the same time save the Paris government's face was advanced by the Temps. The Temps suggests that the reparations commission take action, involving a complete study of Germany's capacity to pay.

German Statesmen Plan Gold Basis for Country

Berlin, Aug. 8.—Following the complete collapse of money values—marks sell at 4,000,000 to $1—Chancellor Cuno called a conference of the six political party leaders. One of the conference's decisions was to place the government on a gold basis. Besides export and import customs, the government will place the budget, railroads, posts, and telegraphs directly on a gold basis. Eventually there will be a new money system.

Rumors of the collapse of the Cuno government have arisen, but the cabinet is expected to survive, because in the present state of unrest and uncertainty there is no big leader in German public life who the politicians feel would do better than Chancellor Cuno.

President Obregon Moves to Force Newman's Release

Mexico City, Mex., Aug. 8.—Mobilization of the federal forces in the state of Durango and their co-operation with the military forces in adjoining states in an effort to capture the bandit leader, Juan Galindo, and force the release of Richard A. Newman of Wisconsin, who was kidnaped by the bandit last April, was ordered by President Obregon.

Navy Department Orders Warships to Be Scrapped

New York, Aug. 7.—Scrapping of the hulls of the battleships Indiana and South Dakota, left incompleted on the ways at the Brooklyn navy yard when the naval limitation treaty was signed, was ordered by the Navy department. The Indiana and South Dakota together were to have cost $70,000,000 and would have been the world's largest battleships.

Five Die in California; Auto Collides With Train

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 6.—Five persons were instantly killed and another was seriously injured when the automobile in which they were riding collided with a train between Hayward and Mount Eden.

Mystery of Easter Island

Statues on Rano Raraku Volcano, Easter Island.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

Easter island, rumored to have disappeared beneath the Pacific ocean last autumn when tremendous earthquake shocks and tidal waves devastated parts of the shore of Chile, has only just been definitely proved to still exist, by the return of a ship sent to its far away possession by the Chilean government. Situated more than 2,000 miles west of South America and almost as far from other inhabited Pacific islands, Easter island is one of the most isolated inhabited regions of the globe. It is remote even from steamer lanes, and often a year or more passes without its handful of inhabitants sighting a ship.

If Easter island had sunk beneath the ocean as it was rumored to have done, this final dropping of the curtain on the island might have gone some way toward solving its mystery; for this tiny bit of land with its unique gigantic statues is shrouded in mystery and has remained since its discovery one of the world's unsolved riddles. One theory, once popular but now about discarded, was that it represents the last pinnacle of an ancient Pacific "Atlantis" which disappeared beneath the waters many centuries ago—a theory to which a disappearance of the island might obviously have lent support.

The island's greatest length is less than 15 miles and its greatest width about seven, and its triangular shape gives it an area of only 50 square miles. Many an island as small has gone practically unnoticed; but former inhabitants unwittingly "advertised" Easter island by setting up the huge images along its beaches; and to geographers and students of human institutions and activities it is as famous as any island of the Seven seas.

Gigantic Stone Figures.

The mystery of Easter island became recognized when Dutch navigators discovered it on Easter morning, 1722, and reported that hundreds of strange stone figures of men more than 30 feet high stood everywhere about its margins, their backs to the sea. The natives had only the crudest of tales to account for these images, which evidently had been fashioned ages before.

Recent study seems to show that the images were mounted on terraces below which the bodies of the dead were exposed and often buried. But whence came the idea for such statues on this isolated island, and how some of them weighing many tons were moved and set in place by the natives, have proved baffling enigmas.

The statues were carved from volcanic lava on the slopes of an extinct volcano. Scores of them remain still in and near the quarries. Others have been moved various distances, some remaining horizontal, others placed in an upright position. Some were moved—the natives say they were floated through the air by magic—for miles across the island. Altogether nearly 200 of the huge figures are now visible, and others are believed to have been buried in landslides. The largest standing statues are 32 feet high, but one still reclining in its quarry measures 64 feet in length.

The mystery of Easter island is deepened by the fact that no statues of the sort have been found on other Pacific islands, though here the landscape is literally strewn with them. The workmanship shows a considerable degree of skill. They are almost exactly alike, showing that a definite form or pattern had been worked out, and was accepted by the workmen of new generations as traditionally correct. All, too, were shaped in such a way that they were perfectly balanced and would maintain their upright position. Hammer-like and chisel-like tools of hard stone have been found in the quarries, and with these the softer volcanic stone was worked into the desired shape.

Crude But Impressive.

To the eye of the civilized artist the statues of Easter island are rather crude, with their huge, coarse profiles and conventional features. Especially is this impression gained from viewing the towering specimens in the National museum at Washington or in the British museum in London. But it must be kept in mind that they were not constructed for close scrutiny. Those that stand on the mountain slopes of Easter island gazing off to sea, seen from a little distance, have something of the impressiveness of the Sphinx of Gizeh. And like the better known giant, they awaken a feeling of deep mystery.

The statues which stood on stone terraces, their backs to the sea, when the first Europeans saw the island, must have constituted even a weirder sight than those standing on the mountain slopes today. For those specially placed images had balanced on their heads great "hats" of reddish stone 5 to 8 feet in diameter and 3 to 6 feet thick. On the top of each was a smaller crown or knob, the whole suggesting in appearance an excessively thick-brimmed straw hat of today.

How tiny Easter island, a mere pinpoint in the vast Pacific—a thousand miles from even its smallest inhabited neighbor, and 1,500 miles from the nearest archipelago—could have been peopled, is something of a problem. The landing of canoes of islanders from so far westward must have been by the merest chance and must have involved as well the loss of many unsuccessful voyagers. Recent investigations in the Gambier islands, 1,500 miles west of Easter island, disclosed folk lore referring to three migrations to an island far to the east, presumably the Easter island of today; but none of the folk records refer to the mysterious statues, and no images similar to them were found on the Gambier islands. In many of the Pacific islands small images of wood are carved; and such carvings were also made by the Easter islanders. It has been suggested that the newcomers to Easter island, finding the rather soft volcanic ash-stone that could be worked relatively easy, used this heretofore unknown material for carving instead of stone, and because of the practically unlimited amount of the stuff, increased many times over the size of the figures. Measurements of the skulls of the old Easter islanders show shapes and brain capacity suggestive of a considerable degree of intelligence, and it is thought that they might easily have possessed much artistic initiative.

Island Belongs to Chile.

The island, discovered by the Dutch and for a while possessed by the Spanish, now belongs to Chile, but for long periods there has been no civil Chilean representative in residence. A Chilean company operates a cattle and sheep ranch on the island which supports a luxuriant growth of grasses. About once a year a ship sails, leaves supplies and takes away wool and hides. The cattle are killed for their hides alone, and the surplus meat is thrown away.

There are no harbors, no trees except a few figs and bananas, and no running water. But the population of perhaps 2,000 which the island supported in its palmiest days before the advent of Europeans had little difficulty in obtaining the water which they needed from lakes in the extinct volcanoes and from springs on the beach, exposed at low tide, fed from the lakes.

Climatically, this remote island is a paradise. It is reasonably moist and temperate with the southeast trade-wind blowing most of the year. In the small fields or plots of the natives are grown bananas, sweet potatoes, melons, corn, pumpkins, pineapples, tomatoes, cotton and tobacco. More than three-fourths of the island is pasture land. Most of the remainder is covered with broken lava.

Only about 200 natives, Kanakas of mixed blood, now live on the island. Peruvian slave traders kidnaped close to 1,000 of the natives at one time during the past century, a blow which struck doubly at the unfortunate natives, for some were returned after a protest by France, and carried smallpox with them. Many of the inhabitants who had survived the raid perished from the disease. Since that time there has been practically no tribal organization.

Easter island played its part in the World war and evidently had figured for years in German naval plans over against "der Tag." German vessels from all parts of the Pacific quietly assembled there in the summer of 1914 preparatory to united action under Admiral von Spee. But it was a rendezvous with death. From there the assembled fleet sailed to its destruction by a British squadron off the Falklands.

Kid Trained In Way He Will Go.

"That kid of Smith's is being given a wonderful education, isn't he?"

"Yes, indeed; it disobeys in three languages."—Judge.

PE-RU-NA FOR STOMACH CATARRH

Few, if any, remedies can equal the value of Pe-ru-na for catarrh of the stomach.

At this season it is estimated that every third person is more or less troubled with this form of catarrh

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Try just once P. D. Q. Pesky Devils Quietus—as a preventive or to rid Bed Bugs, Roaches, Fleas and Ants. Every family should use P. D. Q. house cleaning time to guard against the Pesky Devils and to prevent moths. P. D. Q. is not an insect powder, but is a new chemical that kills insects and their eggs. Each package contains, free, a patent spout, to enable you to get to the hard-to-get-at places and saves the juice.

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NEW IN WORLD OF HARMONY

Recently Invented Device Seems to Offer Undreamed-of Possibilities to Composers of Music.

Added possibilities for orchestral composition are revealed in a device perfected by Bernard Samuels, European musician. Competent judges in the world of harmony believe that his "areophor" will greatly advance scoring for wind instruments by tinting future compositions with new and strangely beautiful harmonies, and will also prove a blessing to the musicians themselves by saving their health and nervous energy.

This instrument is said to provide a means of holding a tone indefinitely, while the performer is resting his lungs. This is accomplished by foot pressure on a dust-proof bellows. A small bellows operated by one foot supplies the air. Connected with this is a rubber tubing which terminates in a small metal reed fastened near the mouthpiece of the instrument. Both the reed and the regular mouthpiece are held in the mouth of the musician. By a sort of stopcock both are controlled.—Washington Star.

Difficult to Comprehend.

Father was trying to explain standard time to little Harry, but Harry was not sure that he understood.

"After all, it is no great matter," said the father.

"You are now only in the fourth grade. When you have gone to school longer, you will learn all about it."

"Maybe so," said Harry, with a reassuring smile. "The teacher says that even lots of eighth-grade boys and girl don't understand longitude and gratitude."—Wayside Tales.

Self-Conscious.

She—What are you thinking of?

He—Nothing.

"Oh, do take your mind off yourself!"

If coffee disagrees drink Postum

"There's a Reason"